6.0 MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

As the Lead Agency under the CEQA, the CSLC is required to adopt a program for reporting or monitoring regarding the implementation of mitigation measures for this Project, if it is approved, to ensure that the adopted mitigation measures are implemented as defined in this EIR. This Lead Agency responsibility originates in Public Resources Code section 21081.6(a) (Findings), and the CEQA Guidelines sections 15091(d) (Findings) and 15097 (Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting).

6.1 MONITORING AUTHORITY

The purpose of a Mitigation Monitoring, Compliance, and Reporting Program (MMCRP) is to ensure that measures adopted to mitigate or avoid significant impacts are implemented. An MMCRP can be a working guide to facilitate not only the implementation of mitigation measures by the Project proponent, but also the monitoring, compliance, and reporting activities of the CSLC and any monitors it may designate.

The CSLC may delegate duties and responsibilities for monitoring to other environmental monitors or consultants, as deemed necessary, and some monitoring responsibilities may be assumed by responsible agencies, such as affected jurisdictions and cities, and the CDFG. The number of construction monitors assigned to the Project will depend on the number of concurrent construction activities and their locations. The CSLC or its designee(s), however, will ensure that each person delegated any duties or responsibilities is qualified to monitor compliance.

Any mitigation measure study or plan that requires the approval of the CSLC must allow at least 60 days for adequate review time. When a mitigation measure requires that a mitigation program be developed during the design phase of the Project, the Applicant must submit the final program to CSLC for review and approval for at least 60 days before construction begins. Other agencies and jurisdictions may require additional review time. It is the responsibility of the environmental monitor assigned to each spread to ensure that appropriate agency reviews and approvals are obtained.

The CSLC or its designee will also ensure that any deviation from the procedures identified under the monitoring program is approved by the CSLC. Any deviation and its correction shall be reported immediately to the CSLC or its designee by the environmental monitor assigned to the construction.

6.2 ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The CSLC is responsible for enforcing the procedures adopted for monitoring through the environmental monitor assigned to each construction spread. Any assigned environmental monitor shall note problems with monitoring, notify appropriate agencies or individuals about any problems, and report the problems to the CSLC or its designee.

6.3 MITIGATION COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITY

The Applicant is responsible for successfully implementing all the mitigation measures in the MMCRP, and is responsible for assuring that these requirements are met by all of its construction contractors and field personnel. Standards for successful mitigation also are implicit in many mitigation measures that include such requirements as obtaining permits or avoiding a specific impact entirely. Other mitigation measures include detailed success criteria. Additional mitigation success thresholds will be established by applicable agencies with jurisdiction through the permit process and through the review and approval of specific plans for the implementation of mitigation measures.

6.4 GENERAL MONITORING PROCEDURES

Environmental Monitors. Many of the monitoring procedures will be conducted during the construction phase of the Project. The CSLC and the environmental monitor(s) are responsible for integrating the mitigation monitoring procedures into the construction process in coordination with the Applicant. To oversee the monitoring procedures and to ensure success, the environmental monitor must be on site during the portion of construction that has the potential to create a significant environmental impact or other impact for which mitigation is required. The environmental monitor is responsible for ensuring that all procedures specified in the monitoring program are followed.

Construction Personnel. A key feature contributing to the success of mitigation monitoring will be obtaining the full cooperation of construction personnel and supervisors. Many of the mitigation measures require action on the part of the construction supervisors or crews for successful implementation. To ensure success, the following actions, detailed in specific mitigation measures, will be taken:

- Procedures to be followed by construction companies hired to do the work will be written into contracts between the Applicant and any construction contractors. Procedures to be followed by construction crews will be written into a separate

document that all construction personnel will be asked to sign, denoting agreement.

- One or more pre-construction meetings will be held to inform all and train construction personnel about the requirements of the monitoring program.
- A written summary of mitigation monitoring procedures will be provided to construction supervisors for all mitigation measures requiring their attention.

General Reporting Procedures. Site visits and specified monitoring procedures performed by other individuals will be reported to the environmental monitor. A monitoring record form will be submitted to the environmental monitor by the individual conducting the visit or procedure so that details of the visit can be recorded and progress tracked by the environmental monitor. A checklist will be developed and maintained by the environmental monitor to track all procedures required for each mitigation measure and to ensure that the timing specified for the procedures is adhered to. The environmental monitor will note any problems that may occur and take appropriate action to rectify the problems.

Public Access to Records. The public is allowed access to records and reports used to track the monitoring program. Monitoring records and reports will be made available for public inspection by the CSLC or its designee on request.

6.5 MITIGATION MONITORING TABLE

The following sections present the mitigation monitoring tables for each environmental discipline. Each table lists the following information, by column:

- Impact (impact number, title, and impact class);
- Mitigation Measure (title only; full text of the measure is presented in Section 4.0);
- Location (where the impact occurs and the mitigation measure should be applied);
- Monitoring/reporting action (the action to be taken by the monitor or Lead Agency);
- Effectiveness criteria (how the agency can know if the measure is effective);
- Responsible agency; and
- Timing (before, during, or after construction; during operation, etc.).

Table 6.7-1. Mitigation Monitoring Program – Biological Resources

Impact	Mitigation Measure	Location	Monitoring/ Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Responsible Agency	Timing
BIO-4: Impacts to Surfgrass Population. Surfgrass would potentially be buried by sand deposition associated with the restored jetty.	**BIO-4**: Habitat Compensation and Annual Monitoring	North side of northern inlet jetty and south side of northern Inlet jetty if additional available hard bottom habitat is required	Monitoring of North Beach hard substrate reefs using aerial and ground transects for 5 years to quantify any losses to surfgrass. Transplant surf grass at a ratio of 1:1 for habitat lost.	Establishment of surfgrass populations at 1:1 ratio.	CSLC	Five years of monitoring to determine surf grass loss and 2 years of monitoring after transplanting to establish success of transplanting.

Table 6.7-2. Mitigation Monitoring Program – Hydrology/Water Quality

Impact	Mitigation Measure	Location	Monitoring/ Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Responsible Agency	Timing
WQ-2: Impacts to coastal processes and changes in sand deposition and erosion could reduce widths of Middle and South Beach.	**WQ-2:** Artificial beach sand beach replenishment at Middle and South beaches, as necessary, if adequate natural filling does not occur	Middle Beach and South Beach	Monitor widths of Middle Beach and South Beach through bathyetric surveys. Replenish beach sand on an annual basis to assure 2001 beach widths are maintained as indicated by bathymetric surveys. Report on implementation procedures for monitoring and artificial beach replenishment. Annual reports documenting results including aerial photographs (for 2001 and through life of project)	Establishment and maintenance of 2001 beach widths.	CSLC	Before construction conduct bathymetric surveys and thereafter biannually. Annual replenishment as needed Annual report submitted to SLC.

Table 6.7-3. Mitigation Monitoring Program – Aesthetics/Visual Resources

Impact	Mitigation Measure	Location	Monitoring/ Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Responsible Agency	Timing
VIS-1: Potential short- and long-term increase in erosion causing decreased beach width for about 1 mile south of the northern inlet jetty.	**WQ-2** Artificial beach sand replenishment would apply to this impact if adequate natural replenishment does not occur	Middle Beach and South Beach	Monitor widths of Middle Beach and South Beach through bathyetric surveys. Replenish beach sand on an annual basis to assure 2001 beach widths are maintained as indicated by bathymetric surveys. Report on implementation procedures for monitoring and artificial beach replenishment. Annual reports documenting results including aerial photographs (for 2001 and through life of project)	Establishment and maintenance of 2001 beach widths.	CSLC	Before construction conduct bathymetric surveys and thereafter biannually. Annual replenishment as needed Annual report submitted to SLC.

Table 6.7-4. Mitigation Monitoring Program – Recreation

Impact	Mitigation Measure	Location	Monitoring/ Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Responsible Agency	Timing
REC-2: Changes in surfing conditions potentially conflict with established recreational use and have the potential to substantially alter surfing-related existing recreational opportunities.	**REC-2**: Document changes in surf conditions and develop engineering solution to improve surf conditions if necessary	Tamarack Beach	Survey surf conditions for five years following completion of Project during early spring, summer and late fall including interviews of active surfers and description of applicable physical surf conditions at time of interviews. Submit annual and final survey reports by January first of each year documenting extent of surfing conditions including photographs of surfing conditions. Implement studies to determine 1) physical changes in bathymetry, sand disposition and the like and whether feasible engineering solutions exist to improve surf conditions.	Documentation of significant detrimental alterations in the project area surf conditions.	CLSC	Three times a year for five years Five years and studies as needed thereafter.

REC-3: Changes in surfing conditions potentially conflict with established recreational use and have the potential to substantially reduce surfing-related existing recreational use opportunities.	**REC-2**: Document changes in surf conditions and develop engineering solution to improve surf conditions if necessary	South Beach	Survey surf conditions for five years following completion of Project during early spring, summer and late fall including interviews of active surfers and description of applicable physical surf conditions wind speed, and direction, wave patterns and direction status of tides at time of interviews. Submit annual and final survey reports by January first of each year documenting extent of surfing conditions including photographs of surfing conditions. Implement studies to determine 1) physical changes in bathymetry, sand disposition and the like and whether feasible engineering solutions exist to improve surf conditions.	Documentation of significant detrimental alterations in the project area surf conditions	CSLC	Three times a year for five years Five years and studies as needed thereafter.

REC-4: Conversion of sandy beaches into gravel beaches will substantially conflict with existing recreational uses.	**WQ-2** Artificial beach sand replenishment would apply to this impact	Middle and South Beach	Monitor widths of Middle Beach and South Beach through bathyetric surveys. Replenish beach sand on an annual basis to assure 2001 beach widths are maintained as indicated by bathymetric surveys. Report on implementation procedures for monitoring and artificial beach replenishment. Annual reports documenting results including aerial photographs (for 2001 and through life of project)	Establishment and maintenance of 2001 beach widths.	CSLC	Before construction conduct bathymetric surveys and thereafter biannually. Annual replenishment as needed Annual report submitted to SLC.